

time of the collision until all had been saved when it was possible to rescue many acts of heroism and kindness were done and uttered.

Another officer said: "At the moment of the collision there were three minutes of suspense, the officers and crew waiting for orders on the upper deck. At last the Victoria gave a swift lurch to starboard, the ship rolled over and then followed a terrible struggle to get hold of something to windward. These struggles, however, were, in many cases, fruitless, and the rush of water, and the men were swept into the sea, or carried down with the ship, which sank gradually by the bows. Then, with long, sickening roll, she turned clear over, and took her last downward plunge. The men who fell from the perpendicular deck to the leeward were buried in the water when the ship rolled over."

This officer stated that Rear Admiral Markham saw that by following the order signaled from the flagship, a collision was bound to occur, and made preparations accordingly. The signal for the formation desired by the vice admiral was sent, but the rear admiral disregarded it each time. The vice admiral then signaled "Why are my orders not obeyed?" Rear Admiral Markham was then ordered to obey the order and the collision resulted.

The officer further said: "The engines of both vessels were reversed when the collision occurred. The ram of the Campania went down more than half way through the Victoria. After the collision the other ships of the fleet wanted to follow boats and had started to do so, but the vice admiral signaled them to stop. The Vice Admiral had come off the sick list the morning of the disaster. The midshipmen were with the Vice Admiral on the bridge for the purpose of seeing the evolutions of the fleet, and it was because of this fact that many of them were drowned."

Continuing, the officer said: "The question is, could Rear Admiral Markham have carried out the evolution when Vice Admiral Tryon first signaled, or was the danger caused by the Rear Admiral waiting for the third signal? All those acquainted with the circumstances say the evolution could not have been performed without a collision when the first two signals were given, and that no extra danger was incurred through the Rear Admiral's delay in obeying the orders signaled to him."

Sixteen men suffering with fractured arms or legs, or other injuries are in the naval hospital.

Markham Pines the Blame.

LONDON, July 1.—Important dispatches have been received at the Admiralty Office from Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, in which it is stated that he is the blame for the disaster which befell the battle ship Victoria where, in his opinion, it belonged. The Admiralty officials refuse to divulge the contents of these telegrams until after the court-martial shall have been held at Portsmouth, to ascertain every fact connected with the loss of the battle ship. Every effort has been made at Malta to keep in seclusion the survivors of the disaster, who arrived there yesterday, and to prevent them from talking to the press or to the public. The government will be questioned in the House of Commons on Monday as to the reasons for this attempt to maintain secrecy.

THE HOME-RULE BILL.

Despite the Closure Rule the Tories Promise to Harnass Gladstone to the End.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, July 1.—The desperate position in which the government has been placed by Unionist obstruction and Chairman Mellor's incapacity is the cause of the announcement by Mr. Gladstone that the closure on the bill can no longer be postponed. Liberals and Radicals have regained their courage, and the Irish members, although still maintaining the government with their domestic bickering, have suppressed temporarily their mutinous protests. Many Unionists demanded at first that their leaders withdraw from further debate on the bill in committee, and leave the government free handed to do what it pleased. The expediency of this course of action was discussed earnestly in the Conservative circles last evening. As a dramatic and sensational form of protest it found not a few supporters among the politicians of the Conservative party. It was rejected, however, by Joseph Chamberlain, whose judgment is accepted now as virtually beyond appeal. Mr. Chamberlain demanded that no change of tactics be accepted by the Unionists. They should attack, he said, in utter disregard of Mr. Gladstone's proposals. They should demand in the case of each section of the bill as a vote had been taken and force the government to closure every stage of the bill, whether the numbers of the majority were discussed or not. Mr. Chamberlain's plan has been approved by the other Unionist leaders. Their object obviously is to prosecute the bill to the end, and to force the government to close the bill without a vote. The decrease of the government majority to twenty-six or twenty-eight in recent divisions of the House has provoked Tory members to demand that the government be forced to close the bill. The Ministerialists, however, are not apprehensive. The decrease has been due merely to passing events, which will be corrected in a few months or six weeks and I do not think it just the thing to ask for so long a vacation. I will decide what I intend to do between this and Monday. When the bill is introduced, I will call for the roll of the commission and it was shown that but thirty-nine members were present. The President then announced that the bill was a question of adjournment was taken until Monday noon.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, as president of the board of lady managers, issued a call today for every member of the board to meet in Chicago, in special session, on July 7, at noon, for the purpose of naming the judges who shall pass upon the exhibition of the building, on account of being unjustly arrested by a Columbian guard, decided today to again expose the displays to view. The guards at the Anthropological Building were given orders by Chief Putnam not to allow any packages to be taken from the building, and Dr. Haeuser attempted to take a piece of bunting to another building and was arrested. He thereupon addressed a communication to Walker Fearn, chief of the foreign department, demanding that the guard be removed, and as no attention was paid to Dr. Haeuser's demand the exhibits were closed. Dr. Haeuser today decided to overlook the affair, and the coverings were taken from the exhibit.

Philadelphia's Sacred Liberty Bell.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The Philadelphia authorities have telegraphed to Chicago a protest against the removal of the Liberty Bell from Pennsylvania. State building on the Fourth, for the purpose, as announced in the dispatches, of having it in the parade in the world's fair ground on that day.

Mr. Vickers, general agent for the Pennsylvania Fair commission, left here at 10:30 o'clock to-night for Chicago. He is armed with orders from Chairman Elias P. Smith, of the Columbian exposition commission, to take every means to prevent the bell from appearing in the proposed parade in the world's fair grounds.

Caravels Closed to Vandalism.

DETROIT, July 1.—Thousands of people went to Belle Isle today to visit the Spanish caravels, but they were all disappointed, for no one was allowed on board the boats. The public's visit of yesterday was a disappointment, as many men, women and children had used their interior work to procure relics of the visit of the caravels. This, together with the fact that several thousand people had left their automobiles in the grounds, made a renovating necessary.

CARTER HARRISON HISSED

Chicago's Mayor Foolishly Talked Annexation to Loyal Canadians.

"Dominion Day" Celebrated at the World's Fair—President Palmer Changes His Mind About Resigning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The maple leaf and beaver of Canada, the union jack and non of England, the stars and stripes and eagle of the United States, and the tricolor of France mingled today at the exposition during the celebration of "Dominion day," the twenty-sixth anniversary of the provincial federation. Chicago's Mayor stirred up a succession of hisses in Festival Hall during the afternoon by carrying his annexation talk a little too far to suit the loyal Canadians who heard him. One of them, a young man, was so carried away by his ardor to show himself a loyal subject of her Majesty, that he tried to tear down one of the British flags resting against the stars and stripes over the platform above him. It belonged to the exposition, but that did not hinder him in his effort. However, the decorators had done their work well and the excited Briton could not pull it down to wave it before the audience as he intended to. Then he contented himself by interjecting remarks in the Mayor's speech and joining in the hisses. The Mayor's annexation words were taken at first more as jokes than serious statements, but as he went on the audience, British born, showed its disapproval by hisses.

The celebration began when the British military officers and men in uniform, and headed by their band, marched into the park through the Fifty-seventh-street gate. The route was past the State building and the lake-shore pavilion, and ended at the pavilion. The band played a little at the pavilion, and then the military procession went to the Transportation Building, where the band played the march of the sunken battleship Victoria is located. The band here played the "Dead March in Saff," and every person who stood with them, and who was in the program when the procession reached Festival Hall. Nearly three thousand people were present. On the platform, the Mayor, and two hundred prominent Canadians, men and women, some in private life, but many occupying public positions, were gathered. The Mayor, in his speech, said: "God save the Queen" by the band, all the people rising.

Mr. Cookburn, who represents Toronto in the Dominion Parliament, after the band had stopped playing, stepped to the front of the platform and addressed the assembly. He said this was the first national Canadian celebration on American soil, but he knew the American people would not begrudge the jubilation of her Majesty's subjects here. The McKinley bill, Mr. Cookburn said, had effected the trade of Canada with the United States, reducing the exports last year by \$2,000,000, but the exports of trade with the other countries has increased \$15,000,000, and the Dominion would find new markets for its goods in the future. Millions of dollars were being poured into the Dominion from the United States, and she gave the palm to Chicago as the queen city of the Republic.

The military band brought everybody to their feet by playing "Auld Lang Syne," after which Mr. Cookburn introduced Senator Cass, of Quebec, who, as the representative of the French Canadian people in the language of La Salle and Jacques Cartier. Then the chairman introduced Mr. Carter H. Harrison, who, in his speech related to annexation, and caused a stir, as above stated. Daniel Hergovin spoke briefly in French for the French Canadians of Chicago. Executive Commissioner Larkie took occasion to reply to the warning of Miss Canada, by Mayor Harrison, and he did it in a generally complimentary manner before the assembly with the singing of "God Save the Queen" and three cheers.

The National World's Fair Commission assembled at noon today, after a recess of six weeks. President T. W. Palmer called the commission to order and the Rev. Dr. Jones, of All Souls' Church, invoked divine blessing. A good deal of talk prevailed among the members of the commission over a report published in a morning paper that Senator Palmer intended to resign his office as president of the commission. Dr. Carter H. Harrison, who had come from his home in Detroit fully determined to resign. On arriving here, however, several members had been present to him, and he had not considered before, and it was possible that he might not resign. "The fact of the matter is," he continued, "that I am not going to resign. I am going to stay here for a month or six weeks and I do not think it just the thing to ask for so long a vacation. I will decide what I intend to do between this and Monday. When the bill is introduced, I will call for the roll of the commission and it was shown that but thirty-nine members were present. The President then announced that the bill was a question of adjournment was taken until Monday noon.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, as president of the board of lady managers, issued a call today for every member of the board to meet in Chicago, in special session, on July 7, at noon, for the purpose of naming the judges who shall pass upon the exhibition of the building, on account of being unjustly arrested by a Columbian guard, decided today to again expose the displays to view. The guards at the Anthropological Building were given orders by Chief Putnam not to allow any packages to be taken from the building, and Dr. Haeuser attempted to take a piece of bunting to another building and was arrested. He thereupon addressed a communication to Walker Fearn, chief of the foreign department, demanding that the guard be removed, and as no attention was paid to Dr. Haeuser's demand the exhibits were closed. Dr. Haeuser today decided to overlook the affair, and the coverings were taken from the exhibit.

Philadelphia's Sacred Liberty Bell.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The Philadelphia authorities have telegraphed to Chicago a protest against the removal of the Liberty Bell from Pennsylvania. State building on the Fourth, for the purpose, as announced in the dispatches, of having it in the parade in the world's fair ground on that day.

Mr. Vickers, general agent for the Pennsylvania Fair commission, left here at 10:30 o'clock to-night for Chicago. He is armed with orders from Chairman Elias P. Smith, of the Columbian exposition commission, to take every means to prevent the bell from appearing in the proposed parade in the world's fair grounds.

Caravels Closed to Vandalism.

DETROIT, July 1.—Thousands of people went to Belle Isle today to visit the Spanish caravels, but they were all disappointed, for no one was allowed on board the boats. The public's visit of yesterday was a disappointment, as many men, women and children had used their interior work to procure relics of the visit of the caravels. This, together with the fact that several thousand people had left their automobiles in the grounds, made a renovating necessary.

and to-day the caravels were being thoroughly cleaned and painted. They will be ready to receive the visitors and will stop at Milwaukee before reaching Chicago.

CLEVELAND'S ACT APPROVED.

(Concluded from First Page.)

Time must test the effect of the change upon the question of international bimetalism. There is not a discussion concerning the repeal of the Sherman act. It is regarded generally as sure to come. "If free coinage and the Sherman act is repealed," says the Satis, "silver will discontinue to be a standard of value in every civilized country."

Moreton Freeman says in an open letter: "I shall be surprised if the majority of the American nation do not demand the repeal of the Sherman act, and the acceptance of silver currency with free mint."

M. Allard, the Belgian delegate to the Brussels monetary conference, has written an open letter declaring that the renewal of the conference is an immediate necessity. The action of England and India, he says, in the monetary conference, and silver should be made the basis of an international agreement.

MEXICO WILL STICK TO SILVER.

Free Coinage Will Be Continued on a Larger Scale Than Before the Crisis.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 1.—Secretary of the Treasury Limantour wishes to announce to the world that there is no truth in the rumor that Mexico contemplates suspending the free coinage of silver. On the contrary, all of the Mexican mints will be worked to their utmost capacity. The mint in this city coined \$14,000,000 this month. Machinery is now being erected which will increase the capacity to \$15,000,000 a month. There are ten other mints in the republic, which have a smaller capacity. At present there exists a scarcity of circulating medium, due mainly to the heavy exportation of Mexican silver dollars. This drain on the finances of the country must be met by increased coinage. Mexico has, furthermore, a certain and unflinching market in Asia for all of her dollars. The increasing exportations of silver, coffee and other products will enable Mexico to export more dollars than ever before. Silver is produced in Mexico cheaper than in the United States, and the fall in prices will be very greatly felt by the neighboring republics in view of the direct and indirect importations of foreign goods and the consequent reduction in custom house receipts which will be caused by the high price of exchange. The government has offered a discount on the salaries paid to all federal officials and employees. Those who receive salaries of less than \$1,000 a year will be reduced 7 1/2 per cent, and all above \$1,000 will suffer a 10 per cent. reduction. The government has also offered to advance further steps at present, but will await the developments of the panic.

Commercial Crisis at Peru.

LIMA, Peru, July 1.—The fall in the price of silver has produced a financial and commercial crisis in Peru. Business is paralyzed. The rate of exchange is 21 cents.

CHARGED WITH CUTTING RATES.

The Jacksonville Southern, a Thorn in the Sides of the Alton and Wabash.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Alton and Wabash roads have addressed a joint letter to Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Association, complaining of the actions of the Jacksonville Southern. They allege that it is cutting rates, paying no attention to time limits of tickets, and committing sundry other crimes. They say they have appealed to the Atchison, which is the Chicago outlet for the Jacksonville Southern, but the Atchison declares that it cannot control the Jacksonville Southern. The Jacksonville Southern, they say, is cutting rates, paying no attention to time limits of tickets, and committing sundry other crimes. They say they have appealed to the Atchison, which is the Chicago outlet for the Jacksonville Southern, but the Atchison declares that it cannot control the Jacksonville Southern. The Jacksonville Southern, they say, is cutting rates, paying no attention to time limits of tickets, and committing sundry other crimes. They say they have appealed to the Atchison, which is the Chicago outlet for the Jacksonville Southern, but the Atchison declares that it cannot control the Jacksonville Southern.

FAILURE OF A CAR COMPANY

The Big Concern at Madison, Ill., Opposite St. Louis, Forced to Assign.

Its Liabilities Placed at \$918,000, and Its Assets at \$1,122,000—Suspension of Banks in Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The Madison Car Company, which was concerned in the protest of a note handled by Post, Martin & Co., a few days ago, today made an assignment at Edwardsville, Ill., to Post, Martin & Co. Liabilities, \$918,000; assets, \$1,122,000. It has leaked out that the protested note referred to was given by the car company and disposed of by Post, Martin & Co., and was for \$18,000, instead of \$15,000, as stated at the time. This occurrence and the stringency of money so tightened affairs that the company was forced to assign to protect its creditors.

The Madison Car Company was organized but a few years ago with a capital of \$500,000. T. M. Rumer is president and the stockholders are among the wealthy men of St. Louis, known as the Granite men. The work of the car company, the largest in the country, are located at Madison, Ill., just across the river from St. Louis, and have given employment to 3,000 men in the construction of the cars. The company has been pushed to the utmost in turning out rolling stock, more especially in the case of the cars of the St. Louis company, which has taken considerable time in the present state of the money market, it was unable to realize the price it had contracted for. Another cause helping to bring about the failure was the issue about six months ago of a second mortgage on the assets of the company on which realization could not be made rapidly. Collections became slow, however, and the weight of the debt was brought about the failure to meet maturing paper.

Two Nebraska Banks Closed.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 1.—There were two bank failures in Beatrice today, one a national bank, and the other a State institution. The following notices appeared on the door of the Nebraska National Bank this morning: "Owing to the stringency of the money market this bank is temporarily closed for the purpose of liquidating its assets. The American opened its doors as usual, but shortly afterward closed them and posted the following notice: 'Bank closed because of the stringency of the money market. The capital of the American is \$100,000. The deposits will not exceed \$50,000, and the assets of the bank are entirely sufficient to pay the deposits. The Nebraska National Bank has a capital of \$100,000 and the deposits are over \$100,000, but the assets of the bank are in good shape.'

Other Business Troubles.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 1.—The St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust Company, which on Wednesday last closed its doors, today has begun to receive business and will open Monday in better shape than before. Depositors petitioned it to resume business and to stand by its obligations. The American opened its doors as usual, but shortly afterward closed them and posted the following notice: 'Bank closed because of the stringency of the money market. The capital of the American is \$100,000. The deposits will not exceed \$50,000, and the assets of the bank are entirely sufficient to pay the deposits. The Nebraska National Bank has a capital of \$100,000 and the deposits are over \$100,000, but the assets of the bank are in good shape.'

WHEN CITY, Mo., July 1.—The Exchange Bank of this city closed its doors this morning, and this afternoon assigned to H. L. Newman, of Joliet. The deposits are \$200,000, and the assets are \$100,000. The Exchange Bank of this city closed its doors this morning, and this afternoon assigned to H. L. Newman, of Joliet. The deposits are \$200,000, and the assets are \$100,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 1.—The Bloch Drug Company made a general assignment yesterday, and the assets are \$100,000, and the liabilities are \$100,000. The Bloch Drug Company made a general assignment yesterday, and the assets are \$100,000, and the liabilities are \$100,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The National Bank of this city closed its doors today on account of the run caused by the failure of the First National yesterday. Assets, \$400,000; capital stock, \$50,000; other assets, \$350,000. The National Bank of this city closed its doors today on account of the run caused by the failure of the First National yesterday.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—The Spear White Sand Company made a voluntary assignment today. The assets are over \$200,000, with liabilities of but \$50,000. The company's liabilities are expected to be met by temporary.

SALIDA, Cal., July 1.—The Chaffee County Bank failed today. Liabilities, \$80,000; assets, unknown. There was a run on the bank, which is expected to continue Monday.

OURAY, Col., July 1.—The First National Bank of this city closed its doors today. Deposits amount to about \$50,000, and notes and discounts about \$100,000. The bank is in very good shape, and it will start up in about three weeks on a sound basis.

PROVO, Utah, July 1.—The National Bank of this city closed its doors today on account of the run caused by the failure of the First National yesterday. Assets, \$400,000; capital stock, \$50,000; other assets, \$350,000. The National Bank of this city closed its doors today on account of the run caused by the failure of the First National yesterday.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—The Spear White Sand Company made a voluntary assignment today. The assets are over \$200,000, with liabilities of but \$50,000. The company's liabilities are expected to be met by temporary.

SALIDA, Cal., July 1.—The Chaffee County Bank failed today. Liabilities, \$80,000; assets, unknown. There was a run on the bank, which is expected to continue Monday.

OURAY, Col., July 1.—The First National Bank of this city closed its doors today. Deposits amount to about \$50,000, and notes and discounts about \$100,000. The bank is in very good shape, and it will start up in about three weeks on a sound basis.

PROVO, Utah, July 1.—The National Bank of this city closed its doors today on account of the run caused by the failure of the First National yesterday. Assets, \$400,000; capital stock, \$50,000; other assets, \$350,000. The National Bank of this city closed its doors today on account of the run caused by the failure of the First National yesterday.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—The Spear White Sand Company made a voluntary assignment today. The assets are over \$200,000, with liabilities of but \$50,000. The company's liabilities are expected to be met by temporary.

SALIDA, Cal., July 1.—The Chaffee County Bank failed today. Liabilities, \$80,000; assets, unknown. There was a run on the bank, which is expected to continue Monday.

OURAY, Col., July 1.—The First National Bank of this city closed its doors today. Deposits amount to about \$50,000, and notes and discounts about \$100,000. The bank is in very good shape, and it will start up in about three weeks on a sound basis.

PROVO, Utah, July 1.—The National Bank of this city closed its doors today on account of the run caused by the failure of the First National yesterday. Assets, \$400,000; capital stock, \$50,000; other assets, \$350,000. The National Bank of this city closed its doors today on account of the run caused by the failure of the First National yesterday.

ably anticipated, an equal amount of money may be gained by the citizens, although not by the same people, as a rule, who are the subscribers to the stock. The gains will be large, and the subscribers will be the proprietors of the hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, saloons, newspapers and places of amusement, and by the various people and corporations who are in the business of transportation. But should it result that every dollar of the stock subscriptions were a loss, there would be little fault to find, as the subscribers are the subscribers, and the subscribers are the subscribers. The large subscribers are a class of men heavily interested in the business and prosperity of the city, and desirous that the city should be done in a manner to redound to its glory and honor. Very many, too, of the smaller stockholders, equally devoted to the prosperity of the city, who in general would not afford to lose even the amount of their moderate subscriptions, feel that, if their money is entirely lost, it is still a wise and profitable investment.

INNOCENT MAN HANGED.

George Watkins, for Whose Murder a Planter Was Executed, Alive in Kansas.

FAVETTEVILLE, Ark., July 1.—Today's developments have rendered sensational a supposed murder case that has long been disposed of by the hanging of an innocent man. In 1866 George Watkins, with a comely young wife, moved from Kansas to a county adjoining this and settled on the homestead of Andy Hedgepeth, a wealthy planter. Watkins soon became aware of unholy relations between Hedgepeth and Mrs. Watkins. The two men went to market in Watkins's wagon. Hedgepeth returned alone. The sudden absence of Watkins excited suspicion and Hedgepeth and the woman were arrested. The woman repented, and at the trial stated that she and Hedgepeth had agreed to kill her husband, but denied any knowledge of the murder. The evidence was circumstantial, but in a court and jury trial, Hedgepeth having the supposed dead man's money, coat, pipe and gloves. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, retried and at the second trial Hedgepeth was again convicted, and later was hanged. Today it is learned by Hedgepeth's counsel that Watkins is living at his old home in Kansas, where he has been all the time since his disappearance.

SLICED OFF AN EAR.

A Negro Officer Roughly Handled by a Mob of Whites at Marion, Ark.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1.—James L. Fleming, colored, formerly manager and editor of the Free Speech and Headlight, the incendiary sheet that suspended publication about a year ago, because of the indignation aroused by an editorial in it reflecting upon Southern white women, lost one of his ears Thursday at Marion, Ark., a little town in the overflooded district nearly opposite Memphis. When Fleming was called to account for the article that he claimed that Ida Wells, a negro, who is now lecturing in Great Britain on lynchings in the Southern States, wrote it. His statement was accepted as true, but he was not allowed to leave town and so did not return. Fleming was the ring-leader of a negro uprising in Crittenden county, Arkansas, several years ago, was driven out of the county by the white people of Marion, with a warning not to return. He did return day before yesterday. He was set upon by a mob of citizens and severely beaten, one member of the crowd slicing off one of Fleming's ears with a knife. The negro escaped to the woods and was not pursued, the authorities being satisfied that he would not return.

THE DEADLY AFRICAN FEVER.

Five of Six United States Ministers to Liberia Have Been Carried Off by It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 1.—"I told that man to take his coffin to Liberia," said C. H. Taylor, ex-minister to Liberia, yesterday, in discussing the death of United States Minister W. L. McCoy, who fell a victim of the deadly African fever at Monrovia, Liberia, May 14.

Five ministers of the United States have died of the fever in Liberia. The first was the late title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia two years and a half, but remained in Liberia but seven months and nine days. He did not expect to escape the fever, but he went there, but when he was stricken, he went nursing, he outlived it.

The first United States minister ever sent to Liberia died three months after reaching Monrovia. It was a Southern white man, appointed by President Grant at the request of the Liberian President, Joseph R. Ross. He was sent by Hyland Grant, a colored Presbyterian, an preacher of New York, who represented the United States government in Monrovia for eighteen days before he died. His reward, Moses Hopkins, a South Carolina negro, was sent as minister to Liberia by President Cleveland and he died in fourteen days after landing. He, too, was a Presbyterian. President Harrison sent the next victim, Alexander W. Clark, of Muscatine, Ia., who lived four weeks in the service of his country. President Harrison also appointed A. W. McCoy, who died May 14. Mr. McCoy's home was in Indianapolis. His body will be carried to his home in Indiana.

It has cost the United States almost as much to bring home the bodies of dead ministers to Liberia as it has to maintain the Liberian States. The climate of Liberia is deadly to black men born and reared in temperate regions. After the arrival of a stranger here, attacked with a fever, caused apparently by the miasms of the swamps and marshes. This sickness indicates its approach by headache, pains in the back, loss of appetite and gastric derangement. Generally the victim suffers from intense headache and delirium. The drivers, an immense ant, swarm in upon the patient if the greatest cleanliness is not observed. It is almost impossible to keep the drivers away, and when they come they drive with a vengeance and have been known to actually stab the patient with their stings. The bugaboo, another ant common to the country, is troublesome too, and altogether the sufferer from African fever has a hard row to hoe. At night the windows of the sick rooms must be closed to keep out the deadly swamp breezes that blow toward the sea, and in the day the windows must be closed to keep out the sun and other deadly insects. The African fever is generally fatal, and when it is known that few men go to Liberia from temperate climates and return alive, the strange that there should be seventeen applicants for the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that far-away country.

The Amalgamated Scale.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—The conference of the iron manufacturers of the Pittsburgh district and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers adjourned yesterday for a week without the scale being signed. It is said, however, that both sides have practically agreed on the five-dollar rate for puddling, and that the scale will be signed next week.

How It Was.

DETROIT Free Press.

Brown—So Tilly is dead?

Jones—Yes; he died at 5 o'clock this morning.

Brown—What were his last words?

Jones—He didn't have any. His wife was there.

A Mutual Misunderstanding.

TEXAS TRIANGLE.

She—I have been awake for four hours waiting for you to come home from the club.

He—I have been waiting for hours at the club for you to go to sleep.

Smart Child.

Philadelphia Record.

"Mamma, did I hear you say that mamma was made in heaven?" "Yes, my dear."

"Well, then, why do they keep the fire and brimstone in the other place?"

WILL HAVE VOTES TO SPARE

Emperor William Secures a Good Majority for the German Army Bill.

Between 205 and 210 of the 397 Members of the New Reichstag in Favor of the Measure—Strength of the Parties.

BERLIN, July 1.—Although no two estimates as to the ultimate composition of the Reichstag may exactly agree, all reliable reckonings show a divergence of only five members in the estimate of those who will support the army bill, the calculations placing the number favoring the measure at between 205 and 210. As there are 397 members of the Reichstag these calculations show a sufficiently strong majority to pass the bill. It is estimated that the opponents in the next house will number some 170 to 192.

Whatever uncertainty exists as to the definite strength of the parties arises from the motley character of the planks incorporated in the platforms on which some of the candidates stood. When a man was elected under the designation of a National Liberal, Conservative or Agrarian, supported by a union with the Freisinnige party, it became difficult to classify him with absolute accuracy. Professor Hasse, who was elected in Leipzig, and who was described in the Kreuz Zeitung as a National Liberal, has written a letter protesting against this classification, and declaring that he will only decide which faction he will join when the Reichstag opens. Although elected as a National Liberal, he says that he will join either the Reichs-party or the Conservatives.

Despite these minor differences the assured result of the election is that 304 members will support the bill. This number will be made up of 74 Conservatives, 24 members of the 44 Social Democrats, 10 Freisinnige, 12 Volkspartei, 7 Guelphs, 2 Alsatians, 3 Poles and 1 Dane. After the Reichstag is constituted it will be necessary to proceed with the six Reichstag members, and the Socialists Bebel, Traeger and Wohlgemuth, having been elected in two districts. Dr. Vacher, the anti-Semite, contends that the second constituency won by Traeger. The results of these re-elections cannot alter the estimate above given. The Germania, the anti-Semitic organ, contends that the Poles will vote against the bill, while the Volkische Zeitung says that the adhesion of the Reichs-party to the Socialists is doubtful. Other opposition organs affirm that a section of the Anti-Semites will oppose the government. With regard to the Reichstag it can be said that the members have secured the absolute fidelity of the faction by the modifications in the army bill, as it is now before the federal council. As for the anti-Semites, though ordinary standards cannot be reliably applied to them, the official circles know that their support can be secured.

Among the members of the old Reichstag who have disappeared, much to the regret of almost everybody, are Prince von Hatzfeldt and Herr von Ketteler, both of whom belong to the Reichs-party. The latter was formerly German ambassador at Rome. The Centrists have lost Freiherr von Homberg, the author of the famous compromise of 1871, and the splitting up of the party; Count von Balthasar, Count von Freisinnige and Dr. Porch, and the Freisinnige party have lost von Virechow, Dr. Hanel, Herr Hugo Hense and Dr. Hamberger.

The Emperor and Empress will start on July 8 for a trip to Norway, after assisting in the ceremonies of the coronation of the Emperor's daughter, Princess Cecilie, who is to marry the Prince of Saxe-Altenburg. The Emperor's entry into regular military life will occur July 7. He has been a member of the Imperial Guard since the first day of his reign. The Emperor has held several informal conferences with Chancellor von Caprivi, and it is expected that he will attend the maneuvers from the throne with which the Reichstag will be opened on July 4.

A scarcity of fodder is threatening the arrangements for the maneuvers in the autumn. The Emperor, who ordered a special report of how the vast number of horses employed would be fed, has been assured that the necessary arrangements are to be held were incapable of guaranteeing a sufficient supply of fodder. Special stores must be erected for housing the vast number of horses employed, and the necessary arrangements are to be held were incapable of guaranteeing a sufficient supply of fodder. Special stores must be erected for housing the vast number of horses employed, and the necessary arrangements are to be held were incapable of guaranteeing a sufficient supply of fodder.

Mr. Samuel Clemens, "Mark Twain," is in the city. He will visit his daughter, Mrs. Munich, where his family are staying. He and his daughter are the guests of Secretary Jackson, of the American embassy.

His Mother's Genius.

Good News.

Little Boy—What's a genius?

Fond Mother—A genius is a very smart person.

Well, I am one; teacher said so.

"Did she bless his heart? Of course, you are."

"Yes, she said I had a genius for inventing."

"That's glorious! What did she say you could invent?"

"New ways to spell words."

Charged with Embezzling \$329,000.

DALLAS, Tex., July 1.—T. J. Wood, late cashier of the Ninth National Bank of Dallas, was arrested today on indictment found by the United States grand jury charging him with embezzling \$329,000 of the money, funds and credits of the bank, and with making false reports to the Controller of the Currency. He is also charged with embezzling \$20,000 of the funds of the First National Bank of Rockwell, Tex., and its agent.

Michael Kline's Arrest.

A young man named Michael Kline was arrested last night by Sergeant Wilson and Patrolman Pope, on the charge of intoxication. The prisoner is said to be guilty of business irregularities, which may place him in close quarters. The charges are made by his employer.

Came After His Sister.

William Baker, of Columbus, arrived in the city last night in search of his sister, Lizzie Baker, who was arrested here on Friday. The young man found the erring girl in a cell at the police station and will accompany her to Columbus this morning.

A Small Girl Disappears.

Residents in the vicinity of No. 128 Bates alley are in a frenzy of excitement over the disappearance of a thirteen-year-old colored girl named Jackson.

CHILDREN

who are puny, pale, weak, or scrofulous, ought to take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Syrup. It builds up both their flesh and their strength. For this, and for purifying the blood, and for getting rid of all the impurities in the system, it is the only medicine that can equal the "Discovery."

In recovering from "Grippe" or in convalescence from pneumonia, fever, or other wasting diseases, it speedsily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets to work all the processes of the body, supplying nutrition, restoring origin to natural action, and brings back health and strength.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver as Impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofulous Skin, and Scap Diseases—Iron Cod Liver Oil, and the "Discovery" is the only guarantee remedy.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case you have your money back.